Zhom Our Own Correspondent.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1861. There has been no campaign meeting ever held in this city, nor, in fact, any other meeting. within my knowledge, equal to the tremendous gathering of Saturday evening at the National Hall, to do honor to Major Anderson. Though I got there early, yet there was no getting inside, such was the jam. The street around the door was also thronged. Of course the proceedings were all one way. The Major was toasted and applanded in the most hearty manner. Every ention of his name drew out a hurricane of applaces. It is astonishing how firmly he now site on the top round in the ladder to fame This community fairly worships him. I do not hear a word of dissent from his proceedings; on the contrary, the ruling spirits of all parties vie with each other in doing him homage. Anderson is justly regarded as having struck the detiarve blow by which the whole fabric of treason came toppling to the ground. Hence he is entitled to those overwhelming evidences of public appreciation which have been so spontaneously tendered in every village north of the Potomac. It is gratifying to say that up to this time Philadelphia has fur-nished the most imposing demonstration of all.

The Pennsylvania coal trade for the past year has en so large as to be worthy of particular notice. The quantity sent to market was as follows:

From the Schuylkfil region. 3,234,446 tmar.
From the Lehigh region. 1,821,676 tmar.
From the Wyoming region. 2,088,776 tmas.
From other castern mines. 686,155 tms. This gives a total of 8,450,053 tuns, an increase

of 823,233 over the preceding year, within which the increase was greater than ever known. All this is anthracite. The exports to foreign countries a 1860 were 30,423 tuns, all from this port. The whole foreign export in the last six years was 234,509 tuns, or nearly double the product of all the above regions in 1828. The foreign demand grows rapidly. These figures do not cover any of the vast aminous product west of the mountains. Forty years ago the whole quantity of anthracite sent to market from our mines was only 365 tuns.

These came from the Lehigh. Since that date. that region has sent over 19,500,000 tuns to market. Coal lands, 43 years ago, were comparatively valueless, for, in 1817, the pioneers of the Lehigh Company leased the ground they now occupy at an ear of corn per acre, the lease running 20 years. They have subsequently acquired the title, and all that is coal land is now worth \$500 per acre. The operations of these Philadelphia pioneers, among the bleak mountains and solitary gorges of the Lehigh, have revolutionized the industry of a vast region of country. Their example induced the expenditure of millions of dollars to develop the coal fields, and attracted capital not only from this city, but from other States and Europe. Some of our most im-portant coal mines and coal roads are now con-trolled by English capitalists. The first coal came trolled by English capitalists. The first coal came to market from the Lehigh Company in 1820. Two years afterward the Schuylkiil Company brought down coal from other mines, so quickly did a rivalship appear. Rivers, which had been annually awapt by desolating freshets, were tamed into manigable canals. Railroads were everywhere built, mines opened, and the entire country taught to use and comprehend the value of the new fuel. Under the impulse thus given to industry throughout the coal region, population flowed in from every quarter. The wilderness was penetrated at all points, farms were cleared and cultivated, and cities grew up containing a population which these farms were unable to feed. As the coal re-gion also abounded in iron, and as coal was quickly ande to perform the duty of smelting, so furnaces and rolling-mills were established in large numbers. Some twenty furnaces are now located in the Le-bigh Valley, producing near 4,000 times of iron weekly, and employing nearly 5,000 men, most of whom support families. Every tun of pig metal consumes two of coal and one and a quarier of lime-stone, to furnish which, other armies of laborers Every tun of pig metal are employed. The whole region of the Lebigh is perfect marvel by reason of its inexhaustible mineral wealth, its network of railroads, its industry and thrift. In no other quarter of the world can an equal aggregate national wealth be found sprung from the very smallest beginnings only 40 years ago. Many of the pioneers still survive who member when people could not be persuaded to would burn more readily than Had this great interest, during these 40 rears, received the fostering care of a Government which gives full protection to slave-grown sugar. but denies it to free-labor iron, the coal and metal almost surpass belief. Yet aven under this chilling ief. Yet even under this chilling hostility, they have risen to a prominence that is selt and acknowledged at every fireside in half the

I think there has been much unnecessary panic touching the condition of our laboring classes. The out sufficient cause. As to actual suffering among the poor, there is no more than always exists in a city like this every Winter. Some of the soup-bouses are in operation, but only in the most des-Stute quarters. On New-Year's day, 500 loaves of bread were baked at the adjoining village of Frank-ford, for gratuitous distribution among the poor. On New-Year's day, 500 loaves of But though general notice of the gift was given, there was no rush for them, and one half the quan-String in our suburbs. At this village, and Manayank, there are some 60 mills and factories, at which which there are some of ministand factories, at which are immense number of operatives find employment over now. Not full work, to be sure, but about half, which is enough to keep them quite comfortable. There can be no greater falsehood put affoat than that stated in the Charleston newspapers, of this city being likely to be convulsed by bread riots. Bread can be had by our poor without rioting for it. The South is well off if she can say the same.

Mr. Sumner's lecture on Lafayette, delivered here

recently, gave a multitude of bovel touches as to attention of his crowded audience. He proved that Lafayette was an intense Abolitionist, reading exgracts from numerous unpublished letters written from this country to his wife. The audience sympathized fully with the lecturer. Thus, he told them that when Lafayette came here he landed in South Carolina, whence he came North on horseback, and wrote to his wife, "the further North I proceed the "more I like this country and its people." This sentiment drew out loud applause. Mr. Sunner claimed Lafayette as the pioneer Abolitionist, who urged Washington to procure territory where free colored labor might be tried on a large scale. Out of his own pocket he gave \$50,000 for a plantation in Cayenne, and liberated the slaves upon it. In fact, he showed from Lafayette's unpublished correspondence that the Abolition of Slavery was the disappointed was he at finding it perpetuated after the Revolution, that he declared he would not have drawn his sword in our defense had he known that our people would perpetuate it. Few loctures have given greater satisfaction to a Philadelphia audi-

This city got through the past year with only bwelve homicides, three of the murderers being yet at large. But per contra, nearly 21,000 persons were committed to prison, more than half being for rum and disorderly conduct.

In the same year, 147 vessels, with tunnage equal to 19,760, have been measured at this port, most of which have been built in this city and vicinity. The foreign arrivals were 552, constwise, 37,746; 38,328, or an excess of 63 foreign and 1,521 York hat year were only 2,956, showing a vast dif-frence in the domestic trade of the two ports.

THE PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

TOOMES'S SPEECH - THE NATIONAL

TRIAL.

Frem Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861. Mr. Toombs was expected to make one of his greatest speeches yesterday, and an immense audience crowded the Senate. Instead of which, he made his worst. His passions were roused to the utmost, and they overbore and drowned out his intellect. It was a very offensive and brutal exhibition. He made some curious confessions; such, for example, as that he never would have voted to establish the present Federal Constitution. But Mr. Toombs has been a restless fillibuster and revolutionist ever since he entered public life. He was one of the 1840 Whigs, and, because he could not have his own way, and control the Whig party at that time, he furiously rebelled, and tried to break it up. In 1848, he was a Taylor man; but, the moment Gen. Taylor was elected, he modestly commenced to try to manage and control him and his Administration. He stormed and threatened, and, because Gen. Taylor would not be manipulated, and would not be controlled, he again rebelled. He next tried ferocious threats, but they were met by a spirit which quelled this " rebel and traitor," as he now calls himself. He quailed and retired before the determined expressions and attitude of the hero of Buena Vista, and was not troublesome again for years. For a long time past he has been, however, fomenting rebellion and revolution, and he now appears in his culminating efforts in this capacity. No mnn listened to his mouthings yesterday about "corps of armed men," and "glittering bayonets," and the like, without feeling them to be the turgid and empty vaporings of a windy boaster. It is likely he and some other persons of his

stamp will discover in the end that there is such a thing as the United States Government, with power to vindicate its authority, and execute all its laws, even where the task is a disagreeable one. This Government is too great, and too powerful, and too majestic in its action, to move impetuously or precipitately. But it will act with no lack of resolution and energy on those occasions when it shall determine to put forth its power. It is an enormous machine, whose momentum, when put under way, will be found crushing and irresistible. The vaporings and the threats and the talked-of treason of self-in portant individuals become ludicrous in view of this overwhelming power, sustained by the millions of people in whose hearts and affections it is deeply rooted, and by whose stalwart arms and resolute wills it is supported, and will be exereised. We affectionately counsel the incipient traitors of high and low degree, everywhere, to beware of the fate of traitors. This great Government of ours is only-just beginning to gather up the loose threads that lead the way to the cable of its strength. It has in fact not really begun to move. It is only beginning to turn in the first wakings of its long sleep of peace. It is in the hands yet, for the most part, of men of peace. Men, in all its departments, who have been only educated and drilled in the arts and ways of peace. They will but slowly and reluctantly lay aside their traditions, their practices, and their modes of thought. They will but slowly unmuzzle, or give place to those who will nomuzzle, the sleeping thunders of one of the first military powers on the globe. For this Union and Government, with every Slave State lying dormant, is such a power.

But just so surely as man is man, just so surely as the history of what mankind has done prefigures what mankind will do, just so surely as the history of the American people shows the character and purposes of that people, just so surely it may be considered certain that those thunders will be unmuzzled, if necessary, and the glory, and the wisdom, and the justice, and on the overwhelming power of this Government, be

The dream of fools and traitors that it about dissolving into its original elements and falling to ruin, is one of those preposterous delusions that even they will soon be cured of. The living, throbbing, patriotic heart of this nation knows no such craven fears, and rejects with a loathing scorn and contempt the wretched and detestable fancy. Vitality, intelligence, energy, determination, and power, are written all over every acre of the Free States, to go no further. The greatest interest on earth of every inhabitant there is the preservation of the cherished forms of government; and when seriously asked to contemplate their destruction, what will be the answer? Let the heart of every citizen furnish the response. Will it be equivocal? Who believes it? Show us the man anywhere, North, East, or West, who will refuse to join the impetuous shout of unwavering determination to uphold and defend this priceless blessing, at all costs, and at all hazards, and we will show you an ingrained traitor or an idiot. No. no, no. This Government is to be preserved. Every impulse, every electric thrill. every manly sentiment, every sleeping and every waking thought, of every sound-minded citizen, is pregnant and glowing with energies that work together for this holy purpose.

Let the Toombses and the Fernando Woods. then, vapor and rail. Theirs are but the screams of the gull amid the storm. The people of this nation are only just beginning to preserve it. Parties are about being extinguished. That is to say, all parties but the great, unanimous, overwhelming party of the Free States, in favor of the existing Constitution and the existing Government-the party of law, and order, and constitutional liberty. 4. S. P.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. RICHMOND, Jan. 7, 1861,

The Legislature assembled to-day at 12 o'clock. But little was done other than usual business preliminary to the work of the session. The Governor's Message was read, and listened to with much anxiety and interest. That portion treating upon Federal relations is most conservative and patriotic. He is opposed to the extremity of secession before using every constitutional remedy for the adjustment of present difficulties. In his own words, these may be considered his text upon

the subject:
"The necessity is manifest, and the duty to adopt "The necessity is manifest, and the duty to adopt all constitutional measures before we resort to the ultimate remedy of secession is imperative." After speaking of the expression of "sympathy and paternal feeling" between South Carolina and Virginia by Col. Meanminger, Commissioner to this State, at the time of the Harper's Ferry excitement, the Governor proceeds: "Does the conduct of the late Executive of South Carolina, in his recent Message, show that such has been the result? No observer of events for some months past can fail to have been struck with the numerous evidences of hostility and prejudice which have been exhibited toward Virginia by very many of

the leading and most infinential public men of that State. We have seen nothing going to show the existence of those 'ties of sympathy and fellowship which bind 'together the hearts of our people,' so handsomely alluded to by Col Memminger on that occasion.

Such faunts as have been indulged in toward this Commonwealth by the late Executive of South Carolina do not exhibit that spirit of comity which should at all times, and more especially at this time, characterize the intercourse and relations between sister States with a common domestic institution that can best be defended and maintained tic institution that can best be defended and maintain the institution that can best be defended and maintained by united counsels and actions. Such allusions to Virginia should never have been made by the Executive of a S ate who feels her 'obligation for the large contribution of mind and effort which Virginia has made to the common cause,' and who is more largely indebted to her for manifestations of particular concern

Again he says:
"I must still say, that I will resist the coercion of Virginia into the adoption of a line of policy, whenever the attempt is made by Northern or Southern

The general tenor of the message is opposition to se cession, under existing circumstances, and sarcastically rebukes South Carolina for her dictatory manner. Poli ticians from all quarters of the State begin to congregate here in the metropolis. A general pilgrimage is anticipated. Prominent men from the different border States arrive daily to advocate both Union and Secession; but from appearances, the former seem to predominate. The business of the lobby will be quite diligently attended to, as the impression is almost universal that the action of Virginia will foreshadow the fate of the Southern Confederacy scheme. Her course in the present crisis is looked to with much interest, and in view of the weight of her action upon national affairs, contending influences will be zealously brought to bear upon her legislators in their deliberation upon the troubles of the nation. It is thought they will authorize a Convention. Many conservative men urge that South Carolina has Virginia's real welfare no more at heart than that of her worst enemies; that her cooperation, as well as that of other border States, is wanted simply to give prestige to the Secession move ment which she has set on foot, and that the Old Dominon, from her geographical and commercial position, has no interest in common with the more Southern States further than that of Slavery.

Pursuant to the proclamation calling them together

the object of the Legislature is to consider a proposition to sell the James River and Kanawha Canal to a French company, who have already made some move in that way. This Canal is one of the greatest improvements in the State, having already cost her several millions of dollars, and requiring an immense amount more to complete it. It is designed to bring the great West and North-West in direct communication with the Atlantic, at Norfolk, at a great saving of time, distance and expense, compared with New-York and other Northern parts. The opinion is general, as set forth in a letter of Mr. Botis, that in the event of Virzinia seceding and cutting off from the very portion of ountry contemplated to support the enterprise, this French company will abandon all negotiations looking to its purchase. The State will then be in what is termed a "sad dilemma."

The Secessionists seem to be gradually gaining ground

is the excitement increases; but the Union and conservative men are, nevertheless, active and hopeful. secession cockades and rosettes are seen here and there along the streets, with a respectable sprinkling of Union badges. Secossion is the universal topic-morn, poon, and night; three meals a day on secession. Howver, as much as we discuss this subject, we have not yet come to the point of tarring and feathering a man for whistling Yankee Doodle or adhering to the stars

nade by the Minute-Men of this State to seize and ecupy Fort Monroe, at the mouth of James River, before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, but it gains little credence, and is looked upon as the more ghost of Carolina's revolutionary spirit, come to what their almost blanted purpose."
Several military companies are under orders, and no

nember can go beyond certain limits without leave of bence. Three strokes of the Capitol bell summor their immediate attendance at their respective armories.

My information is to the effect that this is intended as precantion against servile insurrection during the holi lavs-of which there seems to be no indication whater-and not the result of political excitement.

The times here seem to partake of the general strin gency that pervades the country, but occasions no darm. Now and then we meet working people who emplain of a curtailment or suspension of their labor.

To-day was some time since set apart by the accesionists to hoist the Palmetto flag in front of the Custom-House, but it appears the determined threat of the Union men to pull it down deterred them from doing virdicated and renewedly illustrated before the so. it was conceded on all sides that such a thing up as a bad job. The one hoisted in Petersburg was cut down by a stalwart yeoman named Reily, who pinned the star from the flag on his breast, marched about the streets, and challenged any man to take it

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.
MONTGOMERY, Toesday, Jan. 8, 1861.
Most of the day has been passed by the Convention

in secret session.

There has been a grand parade here of the Second Regiment of State troops. Military preparations are rapidly progressing in all parts of this State. The town is full of strangers. It is thought that the ordinance of secession will be passed on Wednesday or Thursday.

The Convention sat with open doors only two hours. Here are the proceedings:

On Tuesday, the Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m.,

On Tuesday, the Convention met at 10 o clock a. m.,
pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Yancey, from the Committee to wait upon the
Hon. A. H. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, reported that the duty had been discharged,
and that Mr. Calhoun was present and ready to address

he Convention.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution requesting Mr. Caloun to address the Convention at this time.

Mr. Yancey introduced Mr. Calhoun, who took the

Mr. Yancey introduced Mr. Calhoun, who took the floor and explained the object of his mission in a few brief but eloquent remarks, and presented several documents, which, on motion of Mr. Yancey, were received and laid on the table.

As information, Mr. Watte presented two dispatches, which he said were handed him by the Governor, and that it was important they should be read. They were a dispatch from Richmond, signed by A. F. Hopkins and F. M. Gilmer, ir., Commissiohers from Alabama, dated Jan. 7, as follows:

"The Legislature has passed, by a vote of 112 to 5, a resolution to resist any attempt to coarce a seceding State. Go ost promptly."

The other disputch was from Washington, signed by

Mesers. Copton and Moore, dated Jan. 7, as follows:

"The Republicans in the House to day refused to concider the comprehate of the Border States. They complianated Maj Anderson, and received to sustain the President." A message was received from the Governor covering

A nessuge was received from the Governor covering a communication and several documents.

On motion the documents were laid on the table for the present. In his communication the Governor stated he had responded yesterday to the communication.

Mr. Yancey offered a resolution providing that the President appoint a Committee of thirteen to consider and report what is necessary to protect the rights of the Adopted. President then read the following dispatch from

The President then rend the tollowing dispassing Jackson, Miss., dated 7th inst:

"The Convention has passed a resolution to raise a Count of Fifteen to draft on ordinance of secession. Mr. Burn elected President. The State will go out on to-morrow orday.

E. W. PETTUS, Commission day.

FLORIDA STATE CONVENTION. TALLARASSEE, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861. The Convention met to-day in the Capitol, at 12

On motion, Col. John C. Pelote, of Alachua County, was selected as temporary Chairman, and Mr. B. G. Pringle, of Gadsden, was appointed temporary Secre-

The delegates then came forward, presented their credentials, and carrolled their names as follows:

Anahon.-J. C. Pelote, J. B. Dawkins.

Gressra-Wum, B. Yales.

Cathous.-Simon J. Baker.

Cathous.-Simon J. Baker.

Chumbia, de.-A. J. T. Wright, G. H. Hunter, and James A.

Dole and Monroe-Asa Tift, Winer Bethel, and William Pinckney.

Diracle-J. P. Sanderson and J. M. Deniel.

Diracle-J. P. Sanderson and J. M. Deniel.

Examble-A. W. Nichelson and Samuel H. Wright.

Franklin-S. W. Spencer and J. McQueen Melistosh.

Gadren-A. K. Alleson, S. B. Stophens, E. C. Love, and T. G.

Henry,
Hamilton—Joseph Thomas and Lewis N. Folsom.
Hersando—B. W. Eazon.
Hillstorough—James Cattes and Simon Turness.

and J. A. Collier,
Jefferson-T. B. Lamar, J. P. Anderson, T. M. Falmer, and
W. S. Ellworth,
Leon-G. T. Ward, John Beard, W. G. M. Davis, and G. W.
Parkhili. Paikhiii.
Lajayette, &c.—J. C. McGehee, A. J. Lee, Henry S. Sevier,
E. P. Barrington.
Lety—George Helveston.
Liberty—W. T. Gregory.
Memorice—E. Glacier.

Manufece—E. Glacier.
Marion—Jan. B. Owens, S. M. G. Gary, and Wm. McGaharin.
Nanau—Joseph Finnegra and James G. Cooper.
Nete River—Issue C. Coon and J. J. Lamb.
Orenger—Issue N. Rutland and Wm. Woodraff.
Putnam.—James A. Devall.

Putnoms—James A. Davall.

Namin Rose — Jackson Morton and E. E. Simpson.

Ni. John's—P. G. Mays and Mathew Solasi.

Numers—D. G. Leigh.

Folutin—James H. Chandler.

Folutin—John Morrison and A. L. McCaskill.

Wakulla—John Morrison and A. L. McCaskill.

Wakulla—Daniel Ladd and David Lewis.

The total of delegates is 57.

Some of the old counties now embraced in new counties, and delegates without respect to the new terri-

The total of delegates is 67.

Some of the old counties now embraced in new counties, send delegates without respect to the new territorial organization, and hence the ambiguity which may appear in the list of counties above enumerated.

Col. Pelote, on taking the chair as the temporary presiding officer of the Convention, said:

GENTLERS OF THE CONVENTION: We meet together under no ordinary circumstances. The rapid spread of Northern fanaltician has endangered our liberties and institutions, and the election "Abe Lingoln, a willy Abolitionist, to the Presidency of the United States, destroy all hope for the foture. We have, therefore, been sent by the people of our State to devise the best means for our security. Their dearest interests are placed in our hands—to us is committed a high trust—upon us rests a heavy re-possibility—and we are expected to meet the grave questions before us with columness and deliberation. Precipitation and rashness may prove disantrons. But, gentlemen, while produce and proper discretion should characterize all our deliberations, we must not forget that this important criefs domands great firm-ness. I trust we are fully prepared to meet the grave leaues before us as true patriots.

Our Legislature, through purely patriotic motives, has placed us in a conspiction sposition. The eyes of the world are upon us; and our action will effect for weal or for two not only our own

Our Legislature, through purely patriotic motives, has placed us in a consplerious position. The eyes of the world are upon use and our action will effect for weal or for woe not only our own state, but pechaps our eister Southern States also.

And now gentlemen, permit a word of admonttion. Our interests are one—and we all desire to effect the one great end. Yet there will, of necessity, arise conflict of opinion as regards the best means to be used for its accomplishment. But it trust that strict courtery will characterize your debates. We may honorably differ in minutia—but we are engaged in a common cause, by the present work before us. And may the God of merry and goodness direct us in our deliberations that we may arrive at the best means to accomplish the desired end.

Judge McQueen McIntosh of Franklin County then arose and said:

pointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to select suitable place for the sittings of the Convention. The mover stated that the Legislature will assemble her on Monday next, and it was here will assemble her

eck. For the information of your commercial

since the 1st of September.

That the k ideral Union exists in a solemn compact exteres at the the utuintary consent of the propie of the United States, and of each and every State, and that, therefore, no State can admin the right to excele from, or violate that compact; and not early grixtons may be the supposed or real burdens of a state, the only legitimate remedy is in the wise and suited scarcing of the elective franchise, and a solemn responsibility of

esercise of the elective franchise, and a solemn responsibility of the positic agents."
This is the judgment of Ohio to-day.
There never was a people so thoroughly bound to-gether as a nation as the people of the United States. The founders of the Government took possession of the country under the authority of the parent State, acknowledging its sovereignty as binding all the colonics together as a portion of the same realm. When they resolved upon a separation, against the consent of the supreme power, they entered upon a war to establish a republican Government, embracing the confederated colonics, to take "their place among the nations of the earth, as one and an independent people, constituting another nation, of which the Articles of Confederation, establishing it on the basis of "perpetual" stituting another nation, of which the Articles of Confederation, establishing it on the basis of "perpetual union" was the evidence to the world, and the coverant among themselves. The Constitution of the United States was the repetition of this grand national act, and being more emphatically the act of the whole people, they declared in the preamble, "We, the people, ordain," &c., (giving the scope of the nation's functions are lightly one of the main objects to be to ordain," &c., (giving the scope of the nation's func-tions) proclaiming one of the main objects to be to make "more perfect" the Union already established as "perpetual." What nation ever presented so perfect a record of its existence as a National Government, and of the indissoluble Union, comented among the mani-cipal commonwealths in charge of the local, internal ansits of a people, as the Constitution of the United ansirs of a people, as the Constitution of the United States! Every new State is brought into the Union by an act of the National Government, and no man of foreign birth can become a citizen without swearing allegiance to it. It acquires territories, provides them with population, nurtures them in infancy, and introduces them as States at maturity. It has authority to annul such constitutions and laws of any of the States as constructing the provisions of the Federal Constitution. All State Executives, Legislatures, and Judicial Tribunals have accepted it from the day it was proclaimed as the supreme law of the land. The Constitution gives the right of enament domain even over the soil of the

Can a State section and main the power and right execution, inherent in the system which pervales the governments, State and National, and acting by its officers directly on the citizen?

Shall the artery that gives life to the great Valley of the West be at the mercy of hostile communities, and subject to be severed from the Gulf Stream, through which the interior States reach and embrace their seaters.

en joyment of opposing rights, and eventually lead to dissensions, if not war, between the States directly interested in the navigation of that great highway of the

for to destroy it. It constitutes an Union, and separation is war against it. Secession and Union are incompatible ideas. The attempt to assert the right attaching to both as consistent with the same Constitution is mere absurdity; the one is but the negative of the other, and they cannot be reconciled.

But the discontents that have grown up between the States may and ought to be reconciled.

The Fugitive Slave law provides for the execution of a duty imposed by the Constitution. Unfortunately, it contains clauses insulting to the just pride and to the conscience of the section of country on which it is brought to bear. It is difficult to execute a law revolting to the public opinion where it is to operate. Yet this law has been executed by the Federal officers, notwithstanding, and under an honest Administration it may have full effect. If the clauses offensive and deregatory to those who are required to execute it be repealed, there is no doubt the Personal Liberty laws, which obstract its proper execution, if any such there be, passed from whatever motive, would be repealed, or essentially modified. This ought to be done. The obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave statute were inserted at the instigation of the representatives from States not interested in its execution, and plotting to defeat it, that the States for whose benefit it was passed might be excited to join m schemes of breaking the Union, which is now manifestly the object of those that make the clamor about the obstruction of the Free States, are loyal to the Union, and do not urge their wrongs to overthrow it. But those who have plotted the fatal measure create disaffection in the loyal States by throwing themselves into the breach, to defend their rights. or essentially modified. This ought to be done. The obnoxious features of the Fugitive Slave statute were inserted at the instigation of the representatives from States not interested in its execution, and plotting to defeat it, that the States for whose benefit it was passed might be excited to join in schemes of breaking the Union, which is now manifestly the object of those that make the clamor about the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave act, to justify secession. The States really wronged, if any, by the legislation of the Free States, are loval to the Union, and do not urge their wrongs to overthrow it. But those who have plotted the fatal measure create disaffection in the loyal States by throwing themselves into the breach, to defend their rights, and calling on them for support.

The counity shown by the patriotic Legislatures, and other official representatives of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, to the State of Ohio, by their visit to this Capital, last Winter, and the frank, conciliatory and magnanimous temper they displayed would justify the Legislature of Ohio, in invoking the Free States to repeal all laws, if any each there be, contravening the rights which their fellow citizens of the South justly claim under the Constitution, and rely on a future Congress, if it be not done by the present Congress for the abrogation of whatever is obnoxious in the Fugitive Slave Act, and for such amendments of it as will fully protect the liberties of the citizens of the Southern States, by the repealing of such of their laws as contravene the constitutional rights of the citizens

means to secomplish the desired can.

Judge McQueen McIntosh of Franklin County then arose and said:

Mr. Charkkan: It is but selden that men are called upon to discharge the grave and solenn duties about to devolve on us, and with nations, as with men, there is a Providence that fashious their destinies. It is the heighing of that Providence that we should now implore to direct us in our fature dealburations. When the night of storm and desolation had overtaken itin, Euryalus exclaimed, in the language of supplication:

"To ore solare inapem et succurre relicts."

If the heathen could thus implore the god of his mythology, we may appeal to the Christian's God to teach us to apply our heats untowisdon, that we may learn that which is right, and do that which is best for our unhappy country. I, therefore, move that the Right Reverond Bishop Rathedge be invited to take a seat by your side, and that this Convention be opened with prayer.

The motion was adopted unanimously, and Bishop Rathedge was conducted to the clair. He invoked the Throne of Grace to send its blessings upon the deliberations of the Convention, and conduct their proceedings in the way best calculated to promote the honor and interests of the State, and the flory of God.

A motion was made that a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to select a six also along for the attring of the Convention. The

suitable place for the sittings of the Convention. In mover stated that the Legichture will assemble here on Monday next, and it was necessary that a suitable place should be obtained for the Convention to need in. The Baptist Church was named as a place which could be obtained. The resolution also provided that the Committee should report to-morrow (Friday). A member stated that the cornor was Thankgiving Day, and he proposed that the Committee should report on Saturday, and moved that the Committee should report on Saturday, and moved that the Convention now adjournmill Saturday at 12 o clock. The question was decided by the members rising—Yeas 29, Nays 24. So the Convention adjourned caull Saturday noon.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 4.—Col. E. Ballock, the Commissioner from the State of Alabama, and the Hon. Edmand Ruffin, from Virginia, arrived here yesterday. It is reported that a consultation is now going on in regard to the policy of taking immediate possession of the ferts and other Federal property in this State.

Judge McQueen McIntosh, of the Federal Court, and Col. E. S. Blackburn, the United States Marshal in Florida, have resigned.

lorida, have resigned.

It is probable that an ordinance of secession will be sered and passed about the middle of the casuing

For the information of your commercial readers, I state that the quantity of cotton shipped from this point annually is from 18,000 to 20,000 bales. The freight from here to Jacksonville is \$1.65 per bale. To Fernandina, \$1.33, and to 8t. Marks 62t cents per bale. Cotton is transported from Tallahassee to New-York (via Fernandina) for \$4.50 per bale, and when not stored at Fernandina \$4.38 per bale.

About 12,000 bales of cotton have been received here show the let of Sentember.

GOV. DENNISON OF OHIO ON THE CRISIS. The latter portion of Gov. Dennison's Message is devoted to national affairs. He says:

devoted to national affairs. He says:

On the occasion of my inanguration, I felt it to be my duty to warn my countrymen of those hostile designs against the Federal Union. But they were in speculation only. Now they are in act. Shall they be consummated? Shall the National Government be degraded into a mere league between independent States, existing only by their sufernose, subordinate to them, and subject to be destroyed at the pleasure of any State in the Confederacy? Or shall it continue to be maintained, as it has always been maintained, as a Government proper—sovereign within its prescribed be maintained, as it has always been maintained, as a Government proper—sovereign within its prescribed sphere as the States are sovereign within their prescribed spheres—founded on the adoption of the people as were the States, and creating direct relations between itself and the individual citizen, which no State

nothing can dissolve but revolution.

Nearly twenty-eight years ago, the people of Ohio, speaking through the General Assembly, declared what in their judgment are the constitutional relations between the Federal and State Governments. I quote but one of a series of resolves of the General Assembly subject: the Federal Union exists in a solemn compact

as the supreme law of the land. The Constitution gives the right of enament domain even over the soil of the States and the sea-coast harbors, for national and con-stitutional purposes, through which to establish post-offices and routes, custom-houses, ferts, navy-yards, ar-renals, amories, everything necessary for the national defence and to the administration of the government. Can a State secrete and main the power and right of self-preservation, inherent in the system which pos-

which the interior States reach and embrace their sea-board sisters! If there were nothing else in the inter-position of a foreign power upon the grand trunk of the mighty flood whose branches bear the fruit—the rehest of the continent—it is enough to array the country against it, that it would break the symmetry nature has given it for the full development of the vast republic now reaching from ocean to ocean.

The right of secession is the right to tear a limb from the body, and in the supposed case of the secession of States on the lower Mississippi, if the right of domain over all its sources would not attach to the seceding States, it would at least seriously condict with the free enjoyment of opposing rights, and eventually lead to

world's commerce.

The Constitution makes a body politic of all embraced within its juriediction. To disagember it, is so

A like conciliatory course would be expected of the Southern States, by the repealing of such of their laws as contravene the constitutional rights of the citizens of the Free States. With less, the citizens of the Free States will not be satisfied. They claim and will insist upon all their constitutional rights, in every State and Territory of the Confederacy. These they cheerfully accord to the citizens of the Southern States. Determined to do no wrong, they will not contentedly submit to any wrong. Unawed by threats, they demand the employment of all the constitutional powers of the Federal Government to maintain and preserve the Union. Rejecting the whole theory of State Secession, as in palpable violation of the Constitution, they cannot consent to the exercise of any power under its Union. Rejecting the whole theory of State Secession, as in palpable violation of the Constitution, they cannot consent to the exercise of any power under its sanction. The integrity of the Union, its oneness, and indivisibility, must be preserved. In the Union they will be as scrupulously careful to protect the rights of the Slave as of the Free States. Nay, more. Conscious of their power, and regarding the Union—a peaceable and fraternal Union—as the noblest legacy they can bequeath to their posterity, they will cheerfully yield everything to their brethren of the South, that may not disturb the harmony of the Constitution, and that may be consistent with right, justice, humanity, and the demands of a Christian civilization. But with treason against the Federal Government they have no terms of compromise to make, none to accept. Against that, they demand the enforcement of the laws. I purposely avoid attaching any importance to the only other threatening conflict, that relating to the establishing of Slavery in the remaining territory of the United States, as all must see that that is settled by a decree more potent than legislative enactments or judicial decisions. The opinion declared by the Surpeme Court, as claimed by the South, opens these Territories to Slavery, and Territorial Legislatures invite it, but the laws or nature which operate on slave production, combined with its laws which regulate

Territories to Slavery, and Territorial Legislatures in-vite it, but the laws of nature which operate on slave production, combined with its laws which regulate emigration, interdict the existence of slave institutions in the elevated regions now to be settled. The Kansas experiment, made under the most favorable circum-stances for the South that can exist, is conclusive on this subject. If this were not enough, the overwholm-ing public opinion pronounced in the late Presidential election must produce the conviction, that the Slavery question, as connected with the remaining territory of question, as connected with the remaining territory of the United States, is forever settled, and that the slope of the Rocky Mountains, cust and west, are reserved exclusively for free institutions. As a member of the Confederacy, Ohio has a vital in-

As a member of the Confederacy, Onto has a vital material in its preservation. With her vast capacities for development—her great extent of territory—her soil of inexhaustible fertility—her salubrious clumate—her almost boundless subterranean wealth—her large manufacturing resources, and her numerous facilities for a prosperous commerce, added to the moral qualities of her people, and the purity of her civil institutions, she feels that under the protection and fostering care of the Union, her material and moral destuny would secure to Union, her material and moral destmy would secure to her forever an equal rank among the prosperous and powerful states. Nor is this all. Her citizens coming from all the States of the Confederacy to share her blessings and partake of her fortunes, and bound to each of them by the closest commercial relations, she is attached to the Union by the double ties of consanguinity and interest. Loyal as she always has been to the Constitution, she will maintain her loyalty, come what may. Speaking the language of the great desender of the Constitution, her people say to the misguided people of the South, who are meditating the overthrow of the Government: "Be assured, be assured, that among our political sentiments the love of Union is still uppermost. We stand fast by the Constitution and by those who defend it. We rely on no temporary expedients, on no political combination; but we rely on the true American feeling, the genuine temporary expedients, on no political combination; but we rely on the true American feeling, the genuine patriotism of the people, and the imperative decision of the public voice. Pisorder and confusion indeed may arise; scenes of commotion and contest are threatened, and perhaps may come. With our whole hearts we pray for the continuance of the domestic peace and quiet of the country. We desire most ardently the restoration of affection and harmony to all its parts. We desire that every citizen of the whole country may look to this Government with no other sentiments but those of grateful respect and attachment. But we cannot yield even to kind feelings the cause of the Constitution, the true glory of the country, and the great trust which we hold in our hands for succeeding ages. If the Conwe hold in our hands for succeeding ages. If the Con-stitution cannot be maintained without meeting these scenes of commotion and contest, however unwelcome, scenes of commotion and contest, however unwelcome, they must come. We cannot, we must not, we dare not omit to do that which, in our judgment, the safety of the Union requires. Not regardless of consequences, we must yet meet consequences; seeing the hazards which surround the discharge of duty, it must yet be discharged. For ourselves, we shun no responsibility in attempting to maintain the cause. We are tied to it by indissoluble bands of affection and duty, and we shall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and fate. We see ready to perform our own appropriate part whenshall cheerfully partake in its fortunes and fate. We are ready to perform our own appropriate part whenever the occasion may call on us, and to take our chance among them upon whom blows may fall first and fall thickest. We shall exert every faculty we possess in aiding to prevent the Constitution from being nullified, destroyed, or inspaired, and even should we see it fall, we will still, with a voice as carnest as ever issued from human lips, and with fidelity and zeal which sechions shall extragain call on the scale constitution.

othing shall extinguish, call on the people everywhere to come to its rescue."

Relying on the patriotism of the people, and on the Divine aid, for the protection of the Union, Obio calmly awaits the exigencies of the future.

GEN. HARNEY AND THE CRISIS. The St. Louis Republican tells us that the follow-

ng may be taken as the views of Gen. Harney: With the bloodless conflicts of States and sections the officers of the army have no part; their oath of allegi-ance, the education they receive at West Point at the ance, the education they receive at West Point at the bands of the common Confederacy, and the jealousy with which they are taught to guard the national henor, all forbid it. To request letters from officers of the army giving their views on questions agitating the public reind or threatening the public peace, is not only unjust but unwise, and to comply with such requests is not only no part of the duty of an officer of the army, but a direct departure from his line of duty. When the laws are administered irrespective of the require-ments of the Constitution, then the officers of the army will be called upon to express an opinion. Any atwill be called upon to express an opinion. Any at tempt of States to induce officers of the army to aban tempt of States to induce officers of the army to aban-don the service of their country by appeals to their love for their native States, cannot be too strongly con-denned. The lives and services of officers of the army are dedicated to their common country. They are to regard no States and no geographical lines but the boundaries of the Union; the honor and protection of the national emblem is confided to their keeping, and it is for them to guard it with a jealous care.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT INSURRECTION IN ALABAMA.

A Hanging Committee at Pine Level, near Montgomery, Ala., publish an official report of their doings in The Advertiser. It seems there was strong belief that a rising would take place among the negroes on Christmas eve, in anticipation of which they say:

Christmas eve, in naticipation of which they say:

"Our investigation commenced on or about the 13th
inst., and by the 15th we had taken up and examined
from forty to sixty negroes in this immediate vicinity,
and found, beyond question or possibility of doubt,
that there was a deep-laid scheme for an insurrection
to take place on "Christmas eve night;" and that, by
almost universal consultation, they were prepared for

or jury of the county for the time, with the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That they be appointed a Committee, or Jury of the county, to take into consideration all cases of charge spains; teither white or black, as being concerned in this contemplated insurrection, and that eighteen of those be selected to sit at this time as a Select Committee or Jury, to investigate the charges and dispose of all cases now on hand, both whites and blacks; and after investigation and rendition of verdict, we, the people composing this meeting, do agree to execute the same; and any vacancy, occasioned by or from any cause whatsoever, shall be silted by the Chairman out of this feameral Committee of Staty.

Resolved, That all the written te atmony which has been taken be laid before this Committee, and that any further parole testimony deemed important shall be deposed before them.

Resolved, further, That any parties implicated shall be brought before and delivered to this Committee upon their requisition, and that twelve of the eighteen shall concur in any verdict for capital positions.

These resolution were adopted, and the Committee

capital posisbment.

These resolution were adopted, and the Committee organized at once for business. Archibald McNeill, A. W. Townsend, and John L. Bunch not being present, these vacancies were supplied by the Chairman appointing to fill the same, Geo. Q. Mooney. A. L. Barwatt I. F. Goodwan.

these vacancies were supplied by the Chairman appointing to fill the same, Geo. Q. Mooney. A. L. Barnett, J. F. Goodyer.

The case of William Rollo being called, there was a careful examination of the testimony deposed against him, from which it appeared that he had been in consultation with nine different negroes (four of them leaders, who have since been executed as such), whom he had been inciting to a servile insurrection, their testimony showing that his interviews with them were frequent, and that his promises of assistance and various encouraging propositions were freely made, as the testimony of one of the leaders, viz., Simon, may show. Simon, a negro man, the projecty of the estate of Wm. Briggs, deceased, testified that he had talked with Wm. Rollo, in Rollo's house, on the subject of the negroes rising; that he had known Rollo to talk with other negroes on the same subject; says that Rollo discussed the subject one Sunday when he (Rollo) and Allen Fraser's Jerry and John Joyce's Lewis were in the woods gambling (Simon Loking on), and that Wm. Rollo promised to get ammunition for them; tolihim (Simon) to get all the help he could, and on Christmas Eve night he would give them a signal to connence operations by bursting a pine tree down on Greenbriar. Rollo's plan was for them to kill their own masters, at the time the signal was given, and then to meet him on Greenbriar, and they were then to start in a body, and kill as they advanced. Pine Level was first to be cleared up, which Rollo said would not be a brea/fast. From Pine Level they were to go to Montgomery, by which time they would have enough negroes to take that place, where they could get plenty of arms. They were to kill as they were to porn a store in Montgomery, and all the negroes were to join. All that refused to do so were to be slayed. All the money was to be saved. Rollo was to open a store in Montgomery, and the negroes were to trade with him. The land, mules, and money were to rade with him. The land, mules, and money were to have o

Simon.
The Examining Committee state that there have been but few other negroes examined, who do not say that William Rollo was encouraging them by promises of assistance; so they had learned from their

It was known to the Committee that said Rollo had been detected trading with negroes—negroes deeply implicated in this insurrection, and that he was indicted therefor with proof probably to convict; that he was regarded as a suspicious character by many of his acquaintance; all of which considered, togethe, with the remarkable corroborations of the testmony deposed by nine negroes, all being examined under rule, and without the possibility of knowing what each other were testifying to, it became clear that Rollo was guilty of inciting the negroes to insurrection—one in which they had pledged them-elves to kill all the white people who owned or had anything to do with the management of slaves; also, all white men and negroes who refused to assist them; also, the old and ugly women, and the children, reserving and preserving the young and handsome white women for their wires? The slain were to be denied even a burial, but be cast out as "food for buzzards."

After a careful examination of all the testimeny against William Kollo, the committee (several of whom had been present at the examination of the negroes deposing against him), pronounced him guilty of inciting advect to insurrection, and condemned him to death

deposing against him), pronounced him guilty of incit-ing slaves to insurrection, and condemned him to death by hanging by the neck.

Rollo, brother to William Rollo, was John Rollo, brother to William Rollo, was also charged with complicity in the plot of insurrection; but his guilt not being so fully established, the committee determined to release him on condition of his immediately leaving the State. When brought before the committee, and the result of their deliberations in his case was made known to him, he appeared much relieved, expressed himself grateful to the committee for their elemency, and repeatedly said, "Gentleraen, I am done keeping bud company—this will make a man of me" [meaning the caution.]

Four other negroes having been clearly proved to the committee to be leaders and active instigators in the plot, were also condemned to hang with William Rollo on the following day (18th inst.), and they were executed in accordance with the decision of the committee.

may not be amiss to state here that, during the It may not be amiss to state here that, during the night previous to Rollo's execution, he proposed at one time to the guards who had him in enstody, that "if any one will question me (Rollo) I will tell all I know in relation to the whole matter." No questions were propounded to him, however, till some time after this offer on his part, when Mr. Thomas Orme, learning that he had made such a proposition, went in and requested him to tell all he knew about the matter. Rollo rephed, "What I know, I will die with it in me." Rollo's wife also consoled him during the night by saying to him that he "should have a decent burint, but that his murderers, those who were hanging him, would be slain in two or three weeks, and

night by saying to him that he "should have a decentburial, but that his murderers, those who were hanging him, would be slain in two or three weeks, and
threwn out to the buzzards."

These declarations, although they occurred after the
conviction of Rollo, and were not before the Committee
when sitting on his case, increase the evidence of his
connection with the terrible plot.

It will be proper to state that although this Committee (of 18) was not directed to review the action of
the meeting on Saturday previous, the 15th, by which
Hagen and the boy Simon were sentenced and hanged,
yet all the written files of testimony, being laid before
them, they necessarily reviewed the testimony, and
think proper to state that however much they regret
the necessity of the action, they see no cause to censure
that meeting.

that meeting.
It is but due to Mesers, J. B. Parker and W. J. Bob-It is but due to Messrs. J. B. Farker and W. J. Bob-bitt, dealers in liquors at this place, to state that, at he request of the Committee, they closed their doors and suspended business during both days (17th and 18th), until the business of each day was disposed of. In this and adjoining communities, from 150 to 200 negroes have been more or less deeply implicated in this plot.

MINOR ITEMS. DIDN'T PAY THE RENT.

The Press correspondent at Washington says: "It is stated here that the South Carolina Cou "It is stated here that the South Carolina Commissioners, in their haste to return to their homes, and by way of showing that repudiction is a part of the secession scheme, failed to pay the rent of the house they occupied while here. They hired it of the widow of Commodore Smoot. Duff Green, acting as her agent in this matter, has written them a racy letter, which ought to be published; and it is to be hoped that he will yet be able to recover the sum due, even if they have taken refuge in what they now claim to be a foreign State. Professor Wormley, who supplied their cuieine, was also left unpaid, and he has placed his chim, which is quite large, in the hands of a lawyer for collection."

MOVED ON.

Christian King and his wife have been dispatched from Warrenton, N. C., for the North, for admitting negroes to their parlor and table, and being generally

negroes to their parlor and table, and being generally suspicious characters. The News says:

King is npward of sixty years of age, possessing some property in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and also owning two houses in Alexandria, Virginia. As he expressed an intention of returning there, or proceeding to Wilmington, N. C., we deem it our duty to state that the inveterate habits of King and his wife, in trading and associating with negroes on terms